AT THE MARINE BARRACKS. Some of the Gallant Soldiers of the Sea and Their Wives.

LADIES WHO LEAD SOCIAL GAIETIES UNDER THE CORPS BANNER-WOMEN OF DISTINGUISHED LINEAGE-FAMILY HISTORIES INTIMATELY CON-NECTED WITH NATIONAL HISTORY.

The "Mondays" at the marine barracks during the fashionable season are among the greatest attractions in the social life of the capital. The concerts of the Marine band, under the direction of Prof. Sousa, not only please the sense of harmony among the lovers of music, but the informal hops which follow are always a source of delight to the gay young matrons and bells who assemble at the barracks upon these occasions. During these summer months the band concerts on Thursday evenings afford a pleasurable diversion for society people who are detained in the city. The warriors of the sea are a handsome set of men, wear the best and showiest of uniforms, and have all the social training of the navy with the discipline and gallantry of the army.

The marine corps is the oldest branch of the armed service of the government. It was created by statute of the Continental Congress before either the army or navy had an existence and fought the first battle. The first victory of the Revolution was won by landing a party of marines in the Bahama Islands. The corps has maintained its prestige in every war of the republic against its foes, foreign and domestic. during more than a century which has elapsed

The ladies of the marine corps represent the feminine counterpart of the officers of their little army of warlike amphibians in beauty wit, culture, social grace and generous hospi-



The first lady of this coterie of charming women is Mrs. Charles G. McCawley, wife of the gallant colonel commandant.

Mrs. McCawley was Miss Elise Alden Henderson, of Philadelphia, Her father, Henry Henderson, was a retired Baltimore merchant, but resident of Philadelphia. Her mother, Delia Alden, was a sister of Admiral James Alden, "Fighting Jimmy," of the navy. Her aunt Eliza Alden, another sister of the admiral, married T. S. Arthur, of Philadelphia, a wellknown writer. Miss Henderson was educated at Pelham priory, a celebrated young ladies' school on Long Island kept by Miss Bolton, an English lady of very superior gifts.

Miss Henderson met her future husband at

Charlestown, Mass., while he was stationed in command of the marine guard at the Boston navy-yard. Their marriage took place in June, 1870. In August, 1871, Lieut.-Col. McCawley was ordered to command the marine barracks at Washington. Mrs. McCawley then made her first appearance in Washington society. Col. McCawley, son of Captain James Mc-Cawley, of the marines, who distinguished himself in the Florida war, was born in Philadelphis and entered the marine corps in 1847 for service with the army in Mexico. He participated in the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec and taking of the City of Mexico and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in those actions. After an active career on sea and land he commanded the detachment which reoccupied Norfolk navy-yard and in the boat attack on Fort Sumpter, in 1863, and was brevetted major for distinguished services. Since the war he has been in command at the

different navy-yards.

In November, 1876, having been promoted to the rank of colonel commandant, in the following May the new chief officer of the corps and Mrs. McCawley took possession of the com-mandant's residence at the marine barracks, the headquarters of the corps. Mrs. McCaw-ley has since done the social honors of the corps in the fashionable circles of the capital. Col. McCawley has two fine sons, one of whom assists him in the clerical duties of the colonel commandant's office. During the social season Mrs. McCawley holds drawing-rooms, which are largely attended by the very elite of the fashionable circles of Washington official and unof-

The ladies of the families of the officers the staff departments of the marine service at Washington form an interesting group about the first lady of the corps. Mrs. Augustus S. Nicholson, wife of the adjutant and inspector of the corps, a beautiful blond of medium height and prematurely gray, was Jane Jessup, daughter of Colonel Jessup, the brave Indian fighter who gave the red savages such a disastrous rout in Florida, capturing the sly old warrior Osceola, thus practically ending that long and stubborn war.



The wife of that tall, handsome type of a thoroughbred blue-grass Kentuckian, Major Green Clay Goodloe, was well known in Washington society as Miss Bettie Beck, a tail, lithe graceful and winning young woman, daughter of that sterling Scotch-American, James B. Beck, Senator of the United States from Kentucky. On her mother's side Mrs. Goodloe is a great-granddaughter of Colonel John Thornton, a cousin of General Washington. Her mother, Jane Washington Augusta Thornton Beck, was the grandniece of General George nearly related to the commander-in-chief of the Continental armies and first President of the United States as any one now living. Mrs. Goodloe as Bettie Beck was very popular in society. After her marriage to the galiant cus-todian of the money chest of the marine corps she continued to assist her mother at her drawing-rooms. Since her mother's death she has devoted almost her whole time to the care of her father, who has been in ill health. She resides at her country home, "Woodreve," about four miles from Washington, in Prince

George's county, Maryland. Mrs. Horatio B. Lowry, wife of the quartermaster of the corps, is also a lady of historic ancestry. She was Charlotte Hunting-don Young, of Aurora, N. Y. Her father, Charles Clarke Young, was one of the founders of the Phi Bets Kappa society of Union col-lege and a descendant of Judge John Young, a Scotch-Irishman. After marrying a daughter of Judge Hugh White Judge Young and his young wife settled on a tract of 15,000 acres which he possessed in Ohio, and in 1797 founded the now enterprising, industrial city of Youngstown in that state.

Major and Mrs. Lowry have three attractive and popular daughters — Mary Louiss, Ida Frances and Helen Olivia. They contribute very largely to the pleasures of the social hos-pitalities of the household of the quartermaster

of the marine corps.

One of the bravest and most popular officers of the marine corps is Lieut-Col. Charles Hay-Wood, commandant at the marine parracas.

Mrs. Haywood, who was Miss Carrie Dayton, of
Washington, as a young lady was well known
in the society of the capital, and since her marriage, in 1866, to Capt. Haywood has resided at
the marine headquarters of the navy-yards at
which her husband has been on duty, including which her husband has been on duty, including several assignments to the marine barracks at Washington. Mrs. Haywood's father, Samuel Dayton, was president of the National Union fire insurance company of Washington. One of her sisters, Alice, is the wife of Col. J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general of the department of Texas. Another sister is the wife of Capt. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., chief of the pension branch of the surgeon-general's office. She is also a niece of Col. John P. Wilkins, U. B. A., retired.

She is also a made.

8. A., retired.

Coi. Haywood has had a particularly active career in the history of the marine corps.

During the Mexican war he was besieged in

San Jose, Lower California, and held the fort San Jose, Lower California, and held the fort for six months against the Mexican army until relieved by Captain Shubrick in the Cyane. The garrison, under Lieut. Haywood, were about to make a sortic when they heard the guns of Shubrick's vessel. He was in com-mand of the marine guard of the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac and lost

twenty out of thirty-five of his men.

Mrs. Haywood is not particularly fond of society and therefore does not take a very active part in the fashionable gaieties of the capital, but in the quieter circle of her personal friends she is a great favorite on account of her agree-able manners and other gifts which lead to able manners and other gifts which lead to womanly friendships.



MRS. CAPT. MANNIX. Mrs. Ella Butler Stevens Mannix, wife of Capt. D. Mannix, is one of the most entertaining and attractive ladies in social life. During her young-ladyhood she was a great belle in Washington fashionable circles. Her father, Matthew H. Stevens, was a prominent merchant and her mother, Susan Butler Jeffries, belonged to one of the old families of Virginia. In 1873 Miss Stevens married Capt. Mannix; their wedding was one of the most brilliant events of the season. Mrs. Mannix has since that time visited

many parts of the globe.

Capt. Mannix is a native of Ohio, entered the volunteer navy early in the war of the rebellion, and, after serving more than two years with great gallantry, in 1875, as a reward for his services was appointed in the marine corps. Having graduated in the torpedo school in 1878 Capt. Mannix made a two-years' cruise with Commodore Shufeldt around the world. The Chinese government having applied for a The Chinese government having applied for a torpedo instructor Capt. Mannix was granted leave of absence for that service. In 1831 he was accompanied to his new field of duty by Mrs. Mannix. Having made the journey across the American continent to San Francisco and voyage on the Pacific ocean Mrs. Mannix made the journey with her husband through the Inland san of Japan to Shanghai, and themes land sea of Japan to Shanghai, and thence to China, where the captain was stationed Having a large corps of young Chinamen of good families, who were partially educated in the United States, he began his course of instruc-

During the intervals of his duty as instructor Mrs. Mannix and himself visited Pekin and the great wall of China. During her four-years' residence in that ancient empire she acquired the Chinese language, which she now speaks with almost the fluency of a celestial.

Having completed his term of service Capt. and Mrs. Mannix continued the circuit of the globe, visiting India and Europe in returning to the United States. After his return Capt Mannix was again assigned to duty on the Brooklyp and returned to China in command of the marine guard of the admiral's flagship. Capt, and Mrs. Mannix, with their interesting family, reside at the barracks and very pleasantly entertain their friends during the enjoyable occasions of the Marine band concerts on



Another branch in the line of duty and in the social circle of the marine corps is that represented by the officers of the marine guard at the Washington naval arsenal. The commander at this post, Capt. Percival C. Pope, a son of Rear Admiral John Pope, served four years in the navy before entering the marine corps in 1861. He was appointed from New Hampshire, and in this interval of service he distinguished himself in many battles of the re-bellion on sea and land. He has held his present command since 1886. During the brilliant seasons of the late administrations the beautiful and affable wife of the handsome the quarters of the post-captain of marines at the naval arsensl. Mrs. Pope was Sarah W. Parker, daughter of one of the most celebrated captains in the merchant-marine of New England in the palmy days of American clip-pers, those fleet-winged messengers of sea. Capt. Parker was in command of the famous clipper Santee of Portsmouth, N. H., when she was captured after a long chase in the Indian ocean by the confederate privateer Florida. The skillful seamanship of Capt. Parker, with only sails as his means of motive power, was almost more than a match for the privateer

propelled by steam. Mrs. Pope is very popular in a large circle of friends in the highest ranks of fashionable life. The captain and Mrs. Pope have two sons. One of them, a talented young man of twenty, is one of the civil engineers in the service of the Nicaragua canal company and started with the pioneer construction party of that great interoceanic enterprise.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. NOT LOST.

"Nos Morts Ne Sont Pas Perdus"-Etudes de la

Ah, no! our dead they are not lost, Death's river only they have crossed To realms sublime On those serene, celestial strands

They becken us with spirit hands, To guide us o'er the trackless tide, Who linger on the mortal side A little time

Not lost! but saved forevermore With loved ones who had gone before: And beings pur

Weary and weak, the burden great, Their eager spirits could not wait, They saw before life's stormy path What strife and tears the journey hath-

Then far beyond death's turbid stream

They saw a light, whose Heavenly beam

Was hope and joy. With faith the river they did brave And vanish on its soundless wave. We know they reached the other shore, Where hurtful things shall never more Their peace destroy. We should not weep, for never there Shall sorrow come, or tears, or care, Or death's fell shade. Ne'er, ne'er that glorious realm within Shall come the blight of mortal sin.

No tempest there, no cheerless night. But shines an orb whose golden light Will never fade

Our selfish sorrows take away. O God! until the heavenly day Succeeds the night Although their forms no more we see,

Of t lingering near us they may be.

And this should tears and grief remove: Death makes no breach in hope and love, And though no sound our ears may reach, There comes a spiritual speech From that far shore It bids us hope and toil in faith,

And to the doubting soul it saith "Soon shall ye reach the heavenly plain, And see your loved and lost again, But lost no more." -DE WITT C. SPRAGUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1889. "All Aboard." From the Boston Globe. He (a traveling man)-"I have but five min

utes. Say, will you be my wife? I must catch that train." She (never utters a word).

He—"Only three minutes left; say the word, my darling!"

She (silent as the grave).

He—"One minute yet left! Promise to be my wife!"

The Atlantic and Danville company are building their machine shops at Portsmouth,

HIGH SCHOOL PROMOTIONS. Pupils Who Go Up a Round in the Ladder of Learning.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST-YEAR CLASS WHO WILL

GO UP HIGHER-SECOND-YEAR PUPILS WHO WILL

PINISH NEXT YEAR—SOME WHO HAVE TO MAKE

Hamlin, C. M. Hammet, E. A. Harris,* F. W. Hatch, W. R. Hensey,* G. B. Heinecke,* G. H. Johnson, M. Kendall, C. G. McRoberts, G. W. Johnson, M. Kendall, C. G. McRoberts, G. W. Meredith, * A. M. Parks, * M. Platt, M. E. Sher-Meigs, * J. Meigs, G. P. Moore, Olmstead, J. S. Marker, H. V. Purman, F. D. Simons, H. D. Slater, F. McC. Smith, J. B. Sleman, G. J. Sowers, J. J. Swan, J. R. Wheipley, * J. Her-wick, M. L. Wohlfarth.

First C-E. W. Chesley, W. I. Denning, W. Enfield, M. O. Fisher, M. W. Glover, G. R. W. Enneid, M. O. Fisher, M. W. Glover, G. R. Greenleaf, E. D. Johnson, O. J. Leubkert, F. J. McKean, R. C. Noerr, H. W. Ortenstein, L. W. Price, J. R. Shields, J. T. Smart, K. E. Summer, E. K. Staley, R. C. Swayze, L.

First D-G. P. Bickford, E. H. Bradley, C. E.

Bryan, W. F. Burch, R. P. Butler, J. S. Buyniski, C. B. Cheyney, A. E. Colburn, P. E. Connell, F. G. Davidson, F. P. Dodge, R. H. Ezdorf, W. A. Jack, W. D. Landers, E. W. Marlowe, R. Smart, J. B. Tait, W. L. Torbert, * F. E. Ward, J. C. Yates. E1-O.E. Braitmeyer, * T.J. Buxton, * J.T. Callaghan, G. R. Chamberlin, J. B. Clark, H. L. Collins, L. H. Dyer*, H. W. Groves, E. B. Hesse, W. R. Honchen, H. W. Jenks, T. M. Johnson, S. T. Johnson, W. R. Jones, H. L. Karpeles, C. S. Keyser, H. L. King, E. Q. Knight, M. N. Martin, A. W. Merritt, T. Naka-

thews, * A. E. Menocal, H. E. Miller, R. B. Mareson. W. H. Mussey, G. B. Ostermayer, C. W. Parker, G. F. Perry, H. W. Penniman, E. F. Rorebeck, H. F. Shonborn, C. E. Sherman, P. E. Stevens, J. P. Tracy, M. Trimble, G. S.

H. C. Van Dyke, E. D. Van Mater, * O. Vor-

First G-Misses M. I. Ballin, M. Bodensick.* M. E. Brooks, B. G. Brown, E. Cook, E. L. Compton, C. A. Crew, F. M. Crew, R. S. Daw, M. O. Dean, J. E. Dean, * M. S. Dimmick, K. Donovan, M. E. Drown, C. P. Dulin, J. M. Duvall. M. Ennis, M.C. Everett, E. J. Field. M. H. Fisher, E. D. Foster, E. E. Foster, E. G. Fought, A. G. Fawcett, L. Galeski, E. N. Gil-bert, J. L. M. Griffin, L. Halley, M. M. Hanna, M. A. Robinson, C. Whitney, S. Morris, J. A.

First H-W. E. Barton, M. E. Dedge, N. S. Ford, W. Harris, E. L. Harvey, B. H. Hobson, L. A. Hummer, F. Jackson, H. G. Jones, I. E. Kehr, M. Keogh, J. Lee, M. I. H. B. Haguire, A. L. May, C. B. Mayse, H. Norris, G. Pollock, M. H. Powell, O. C. Pullman, A. H. Purvis, K. E. Rogers, M. V. Ross, E. M. Ryan, B. Street, M. L. Street, C. A. Sneden, C. L. Snell, E. L. Stetson, G. C. Smith, L. C. Smith, M. W. Williams, II-H. Blondheim, R. H. Bolway, M. E. Cul-

K1-A. T. Allen, C. E. Anderson,* M.

E. Anderson, A. R. Baker*, A. Barrett, M. A. Barrington, C. E. Barrington, T. B. Bates, B. T. Bayly, M. H. Berry, J. A. Bicksler, F. Bien, M. Breuninger, E. A. Bright, E. Brock, M. L. Brosnahan, E. K. Buchanan, A. A. Burns, E. Burns, M. Burns, E. E. Butterfield, B. R. Carter, M. Corter, M. Corter Carter, M. N. Carter, L. A. Caywood, J. E. Clements, M. Clifton, A. E. Cocks, M. C. Festetits, L. H. Shaw, C. R. Doyle, A. C. Fitzsimtetits, L. H. Shaw, C. R. Doyle, A. C. Fitzsimsoms, F. M. Gibson, L. Mortimer, L. Eckles, A. W. Thomas, S. E. Thomas, L. C. Barber.
First L—Misses A. Cohen, F. W. Collin, C. Cotton, M. E. Crane, B. M. Cridler, I. D. Daniel, F. A. Davenport, G. Davis, F. Devlin, L. R. Divine, R. L. Dodd, F. E. Donaldson, M. M. Donaldson, C. A. Ebert, F. E. Ellis, E. L. Fearson, M. A. Ford, B. A. Gass, E. A. Gibson, M. M. Gibson, M. R. Gibson, E. D. Connell E. D. Gibson, M. R. G M. Gibson, M. B. Gisburne, E. D. Gunnell, E. G. Haines, M. E. Waters.
First M.—I. Hassler, L. M. Hertford, B. A.

Heine, E. C. Hinkel, G. S. Houston, P. S. Hous-Heine, E. C. Hinkel, G. S. Houston, P. S. Houston, ** M. E. Hungerford, A. E. Hurley, ** A. C. Hyam, L. T. Hughes, B. M. Hunter, J. M. A. Jackson, K. M. Jaquette, M. H. Jenks, B. M. Kahlert, ** L. M. Keenan, ** M. Kyne, M. E. Latimer, L. Lauxman, A. Law, E. J. Lawton, G. Le Duc, M. C. Leishear, B. Loucks, M. McCormick, D. M. Mason, ** M. W. Marger, B. E. Moore, E. B. Ray, E. C. Webster, E. E. Wilson, ** L. C. Willige. L. C. Willige. First N-M. Barnes, L. M. Gorbett, A. W.

First N.—M. Barnes, L. M. Gorbett, A. W. McElwee, McMonigle, F. A. McNelly, C. E. McNelly, A. R. Mangum, L. L. Morgan, M. L. Murphy, M. R. O'Brien, L. O'Conner, J. T. O'Laughlin, M. E. Oliver, J. R. Ossire, V. M. Pollard, B. M. Price, C. A. Reigart, C. Rich, M. A. Riley, A. M. Roberts, T. A. Robertson, M. L. Russell, A. Schmidt, F. Shuffle, M. L. Williams, O1—Misses E. Y. Shields, A. A. Smith, A. C. Smith, L. E. Smith, R. B. Smith, B. M. Sommers, B. L. Spicer, N. Spottswood, F. D. Strause, A. Stubblefield, I. R. Stutz, R. C. Stutz, N. Taylor, P. E. Thomas, M. S. Townsend P. N. Taylor, P. E. Thomas, M. S. Townsend, P. F. Townsend, E. M. Tripp, L. E. Tune, C. Uike,

F. Townsend, E. M. Tripp, L. E. Tune, C. Uike, I. E. Vose, N. Walsh, L. L. Wellner, M. C. Whitney, M. S. Winter, P. N. Velati, First R—A. V. Babcock, L. G. Bartlett, L. W. Belt, A. J. Bergman, F. P. Blackford, E. A. Bond, E. Campbell, A. K. Craigen, K. H. Crisp, M. E. Davis, L. F. Faxon, R. R. Hale, M. E. Hewston, M. E. Keen, E. Logan, G. E. Mathewson, C.V. Miller, M. T. Moss, A. C. M. O'Bold, E. M. Parker, E. Poole, A. P. Prinzhorn, M. E. Pumphrey, H. M. Rector, H.

gal, G. E. Mathewson, C. V. Miller, M. T. Moss, A. C. M. O'Bold, E. M. Parker, E. Poole, A. P. Prinzhorn, M. E. Pumphrey, H. M. Rector, H. E. Rogers, B. J. Shaw, A. D. Sorrel, D. J. Stephan, A. B. Summer, M. K. Taff, R. Wallich, E. Mohler, J. Searle, E. R. Lewis.*

First S—M. B. Alexander, W. P. Barlett,*
W. F. Bergman, A. G. Bishop,* A. W. Brown, F. W. Buddecke, E. E. Clapp, H. L. Conner, E. M. Cook, S. W. Denny, * C. H. Draney, W. E. Espey, C. W. Fairfax, E. D. Flather, F. M. Furlong, D. E. Garges, A. E. Gasch, C. I. Gessford, E. Hartstall, F. M. Hoadley, G. P. Sacks, T. H. Winter, * C. Fair, * R. A. Lewis, R. D. Moran, C. V. Knighton,* L. N. Reid, A. N. Dobson, W. L. Cooper.*

First T—J. C. Anderson, W. Burke, H. G. A. Dumont, * G. J. Hooker, * D. F. Keene, A. Landvoight, * H. P. Larcombe, —— Levy*, G.W. Lovell, * S. R. McAllister, * S. E. Moore, —— McCathrun, * M. W. Perley, I. Phillips, C. W. Ray, * C. T. Rose, * J. E. Sullivan, G. A. Summer, C. L. Van Doren, C. L. Wertenbaker, W. E. Francis.*

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR. Second A-C. Abbe, C. S. Albert, J. G. Ames, F. Andrews, A. McC. Ashley, D. Bache, E. P. Bailey, W. M. Bard, F. M. Bogan, M. C. Buckey, F. Butterworth, H.O. Chamberlin, E. B. Clark, J. S. Cooper, C. C. Dyer, L. Dennison, G. D. Eldridge, A. B. Fay, P. Finkel, J. H. Ford, S. C. Ford, A. R. Foster, J. Gillin, G. F. Glover, T. E. Grafton, F. W. Hart, J. H. Hazleton, J. S. Hough, E. B. Kimball, W. P. Lockward, F. Smith wood, E. Smith. Second B.-F. C. Lawyer, E. K. Leech, F. Mc-

Wilber.*

F2—R.Z. Allen, L.P. Bailey, M.D.Baker, J.E. Bullock,* M. A. Burrows, I. C. Callahan, M.E. Callahan, G. B. Carrington, C. F. Carrothers, G. O. Christian, E. P. Dickerson, J. E. Ditto, E. J. Durham, A. M. Farrington, M. V. Fenwick*, M. M. Fitshugh, M. G. Fleming, L. Fowier, M. M. Garges,* M. E. Garner, J. R. Goodall, M. Harper, Kondrup,* M. A. Kuhuel, M. Lasier, E. L. Little, E. E. Ledge, B. C. Oberly, J. M. O'Dwyer,

Second G.—M. E. Hedrick, G. L. Jeffrey,* B. F. Kemston, M. E. McLean, I. Madeira, F. C. Mortimer, A. K. Nourse, E. M. Pike, G. A.

Phillips, A. B. Prescott,* R. M. Purman, E. A. Randolph, F. S. Reiley, J. M. Reigart, S. F. Robinson, H. E. Rogers,* M. P. Ross, T. R. Rupli, E. T. Schutt, M. P. Shiley, M. P. Shipman, N. B. Shute,* M. Smith, M. H. Sterling, M. Sturtevant, E. L. Swartwort, L. Tayler, A. B. Tyssowski, C. A. Van Doren, M. C. Veitenheimer, B. L. Wakefield, L. A. Walker, A. L. Watson, J. M. Wharton, D. A. Williams, L. E. Williams, L. G. Young. Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR:

To-day the names of pupils promoted from the second to the third and from the first to the second year in the High school were announced. The lists are as follows, the names marked with an asterisk (*) being those of pupils conditioned on one subject, which must be made up by examination September next:

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

A1—T. Abbe, L. S. Abbott, C. G. Allen, C. C. Archibald, * H. B. Armes, B. K. Ashford, * W. Barber, W. H. E. Bohrer, E. A. Browne, H. L. Collins, N. B. Cox, S. R. Cushing, E. L. Davis, E. Erb, F. C. Kauf-

Archibald, * H. B. Armes, B. K. Ashford, * W. H. Aspinwall, B. F. At Lee, * W. J. Barber, W. R. Bendz, H. E. Biscoe, G. A. Brower, * G. Bushee, C. F. Cook, * E. H. Cooke, A. N. Dalrymple, R. H. Dodge, * W. R. Eastman, A. E. Eve, R. Eve, * C. F. Garlichs, F. W. Gaisberg, J. H. Gordon, J. H. Johnson, C. C. Martin, W. N. Pomeroy, H. F. Porter, J. C. Wilson, E. C. Yeatmann. *

First B—C. E. Foote, N. Guilford, E. B. Hamlin, C. M. Hammet, E. A. Herris, * F. W. Heinrichs, M. A. Hendricks, M. W. Hoover, C. R. Jordan, C. W. Koontz, E. Lineaweaver, M. W. Lockhart, * B. E. Lutz, H. Lyon, S. B. Johnson, M. Kendall, C. G. McRoberts, G. W. Meredith, * A. M. Parks, * M. Platt, M. E. Sher-

A SILENT CONVENTION. Some Notes About the Coming Gather-

ing of Deaf Mutes. RRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING IN THIS CITY

NEXT WEEK-EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE GALLAUDET STATUE-THREE HUNDRED DEAF-MUTE VISITORS EXPECTED.

Some three hundred deaf mutes, it is expected, will attend their third national convention, which will be held in this city next week. As might be naturally expected from the personnel of the gathering, the convention will be a silent one. On this account it will be the most unique assemblage ever held at the national capital. It sounds rather paradoxical J. L. Newbold, J. C. Raymond, C. N. to speak of a convention where there will be Ritter, J. Rose, C. M. Shaw, F. H. Simpson, J. debate and animated discussion, the reading E. Sutherland, J. C. Swift, T. McC. Thomson, of papers and the transaction of renting of papers and the transaction of routine business as a silent convention. It will not. Inder.

F1—E. H. Block, G. E. Cruse, H. T. Dodge, G. M. Dowe, C. L. Hull,* T. L. Jenkins, E. H. Klemroth, L. E. Lannam, C. H. Lee, C. B. Matprepared to be read before the convention will be translated from the sign language in which they will be originally presented into oral speech. As the author of the paper declaims in the graceful language of the deaf mute the translator will interpret to the hearing ears what has been so effectively addressed to the intelligent eyes. It has been the custom, however, at these

gatherings to carry on the discussions and attend to the business brought before the con-vention exclusively in the sign language, and those who attend and who are not fortunate enough to know how to read the fingered speech will lose that portion of the proceedings. It will be an intelligent body. There are now in this country some seventy-three in-stitutions devoted to the education of this class. Some of them are large establishments having as many as 500 students. The professors and teachers in these institutions will, as a rule, attend the convention, and, in addition, there will come from all parts of the country the bright, intelligent men and women, who, in spite of their inequality in gifts of nature with the large proportion of their fellow-men, have risen superior to these inequalities, and have won position and honorable distinction in this world. Their meeting in this city is apver, L. W. Cummings, M. W. Flannery, A. E. Furse, M. C. French, M. N. Holt, H. C. Mc-Carthy, E. M. O'Neal, A. Thomson, R. Thompson, J. M. Taylor, I. A. Tucker, S. G. Turpin, C. M. Upton, J. L. Whitcombe, E. F. Johnson, M. Westcott, M. Smith, L. G. M. Westcott, M. Westcott, M. Smith, L. depict course of studies to the deaf mutes.

> At the last national deaf-mute convention, which was held in New York city four years ago, it was decided to erect a statue to Thomas H. Gallaudet, the father of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the National Deaf-Mute col-lege. Contributions have been received from every state and territory in the Union for this purpose. Some have given 5 cents, some 25 cents, and so on up to larger amounts, so that the statue which will be unveiled on the lawn in front of the college building next Wednesday will be a representative tribute from the deaf mutes of this country to the life and character of the man who is held in living esteem by every deaf mute in America who has enjoyed the advantages of education made possible to them by the philanthropic and zealous efforts of Mr. Gallaudet in the early

years of the century.

The arrangements in regard to hotel and The arrangements in regard to hotel and railroad rates for the convention have been made by the local committee appointed by the president of the last convention, Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York city. This committee is composed of John Burton Hotchkiss and Chas. K. W. Strong, and they have made favorable to the particulars. terms in both particulars. It has not been decided positively where the sessions of the convention will be held, but it is probable that the hall in the national museum will be the

THE PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION. The first session of the convention will be held on Wednesday morning, June 26. On Tuesday evening preceding the delegates who are in the city will attend divine service at the Church of the Ascension, when addresses will be made in the sign language by deaf clergymen. On Wednesday, at 3 a.m., the first business session will be held. All preliminary business will be transacted at that time, such as the enrollment of members, the president's address, reports of officers and reports of com-mittees. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the delegates will attend the ceremonies in condelegates will attend the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Gallaudet statue at Kendall Green. The local committee in charge of the unveiling ceremonies is composed of Prof. Amos G. Draper and C. K. W. Strong. The program they have prepared provides for exercises both in the hall of the college and on the green in the vicinity of the statue. It is expected that the Marine band will furnish the music. In the hall the exercises will be begun with prayer by the Rev. Job Turner, which will be followed by the report of the executive committee. Edmund Booth and executive committee. Edmund Booth and others of Gallaudet's pupils, and his children, others of Gallaudet's pupils, and his children, will make brief addresses. The oration will be delivered by Robert P. McGregor. A poem written by Mrs. Laura C. R. Searing (Howard Glyndon) will be read orally by Joseph C. Gordon and in signs by Miss Georgia Elliott. There will be then a short intermission to allow the audience to proceed to the site of the statue. After music the president of the the audience to proceed to the site of the statue. After music the president of the national association will deliver the presentation address, and upon its conclusion the statue will be unveiled by Master Herbert Draper Gallaudet and Miss Marion Wallace Gallaudet, grandchildren of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The address of acceptance will be made by Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, and the ceremonies will be brought to a close with prayer by Rev.

be brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Henry W. Syle. In the evening a banquet will be held at Willard's hotel, at which both ladies and gentlemen will be present. Sessions of the convention will be held in the morning and afternoon of both Thursday and Friday. The following papers, among others, will be read at the coming convention, "The federation of the deaf," by Thomas F. Fox, of New York; "Compulsory education of the deaf," by Mr. J. L. Smith, of Fairbault, Minn., and "Don't," by Mr. H. C. White, of Salt Lake City, Utah. On Saturday the delegates will visit Mount Vernon. The headquarters of the convention in this city will be at the Ebbitt house.

The closing or class-day exercises of the college at Kendall Green will take place on Wednesday morning in the college hall. tion will be held in the morning and afternoon

Happy the man that, when his day is done,
Lies down to sleep with nothing of regret;
The battle he has fought may not be won,
The fame he sought be just as fleeting, yet
Folding at last his hands upon his breast,
Happy is he, if, hoary and forespent,
He sinks into the last, eternal rest,
Breathing these only words: "I am content."

BOSTON TO HAVE MUMMIES. A Proposed Safe Deposit for the Dead at the Hub.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE WAY OF DISPOSING OF THE DEAD-THE DENTAL TRUST AND THE WAY IT OPERATES-HOW THE TOOTHLESS ARE TAXED-POKER IN THE CLUBS.

A company is now being organized in this

city which proposes to introduce and carry

Boston, June 20.

into practice a new system for disposing of the dead. It has already become recognized that, in this generation at least, cremation will never be adopted to any extent as a substitute for interment. Popular prejudice, backed by the Christian church, is too strong against it. Burning is thought to be as barbarous in these days as burial underground was considered by the highly-civilized peoples of ancient Greece and Rome. A method superior to either, as it is claimed, and entirely doing away with the objectionable features of both, will soon be offered here for the acceptance of cultivated Bostonians who may be anxious to have their post mortem remains scientifically cared for. The process to be employed makes use of the cleansing and purifying properties of fire, without permitting that element to attack the body. Dry air is the only other agent called into service. Already plans are being drawn for an enormous mausoleum-like structure of massive materials, to be erected as quickly as possible after incorporation papers have been secured by the company aforesaid. One portion of the building will be designed somewhat for accommodation of a single corpse each. These compartments will be so arranged

on the principle of a honeycomb, containing from 200 to 300 small compartments, adapted as to be continually swept by powerful currents of dry air from
big steam-fans. Bodies subjected to the
treatment will be wrapped simply in windingsheets and laid upon marble slabs in the compartments. They will not be embalmed, nor
will they be placed in coffice to retard and prowill they be placed in coffins to retard and prolong decomposition. On the contrary, this operation of nature will be allowed to take its course, the gases and liquids developed by it being absorbed by the dry-air currents and swept upward to a chamber above, where noxious vapors are passed through fire and de-stroyed. In this way, after a time, the corpse itself is reduced to the condition of a mummy, retaining an appearance natural though not lifelike, and susceptible of preservation for

A SAFE DEPOSIT FOR CORPSES. It is then ready for storing away, if the relatives so desire, in one of the 100,000 vaults, which will take up the major part of the mausoleum. These vaults can be rented or purchased outright for family use, as in a cemetery, metal door plates rendering confusion impossible, so that the surviving patron will enjoy the privilege of ready access to his dear eparted at all hours. Each of the mummifying compartments previously referred to will probably communicate by a wire with an elecric annunciator in an office on the first floor, where a gentlemanly clerk will always be in readiness to respond to any call from a guest who may chance to have been registered pre-maturely. If this new system is found successful here it will be introduced by the same com-pany in other large cities by the building of similar mausoleums on an even bigger scale. A DENTAL TRUST.

With the possible exception of the monopoly in undertakers' supplies, there is no organization of business capital in this country which directs its own branch of industry with such absolute high-handedness as does the dental trust. The iniquity of this autocratic institution excited prolonged howls of disgust in the convention of Massachusetts Dental Surgeons just held here. But, all the same, acknowledgment was made with humiliating unanimity that the tooth-doctoring profession in the United States is practically at the mercy of the tyrants who manufacture its instruments and working materials. For these oppressive perons, it would seem, are banded together league to hold up the prices, and, having con-trol of nearly all the goods produced, they are in a position to dictate whatever terms they like to the dealers who are not allowed to sel anything below' certain exorbitant schedule rates. Of course the result is that the unfortunate practitioner is charged excessively for everything that is necessary to the carrying on of his business, from the chair his patients use to the gold filling for their teeth.

The result is achieved in a manner at once simple and pleasing. The trust includes all the important manufacturers, who own nearly every patent manufacturers, who own nearly every patent worth having on dental instruments, engines, furniture, &c. Whenever a new contrivance makes its appearance, they gobble it at once by purchase and bring it out, or, as is frequently the case, store away the models, in order that the improvements they represent shall not interfere with the sale of less desirable mechanical devices already in use. In this way they have acquired proprie-tary rights in many most valuable inventions which dentists would be glad to employ only that the monopoly has cabbaged them, and will not produce them for the public benefit because to do so would cost money. These manufacturers, too, have enormously expensive plants, without which no rival could possibly compete with them. Take the matter of tooth-making, for instance. To make a start in this little trade one must have, for a single item, at least fifty molds representing different sizes of jaws. Such molds are carved by hand in brass so laboriously that \$250 apiece is the ordinary price for good ones. There you have an investment of \$12,500 right off. Other suitable apparatus is apportionately dear. Thus it comes about that, if you want a set of false teeth, you are compelled to buy them of the trust, through your dentist, for the reason that

no outsider has good ones to sell. A TAX ON THE TOOTHLESS. Furthermore, you must pay for your teeth just as much as the trust chooses to charge you—that is to say about four times what would you—that is to say about four times what would be a reasonable price. If this demand were quadrupled, you would have to "ante up" all the same, unless you made up your mind to forego chewing, or were content with grinders of painfully inferior quality. The monopoly has special processes of its own for turning out the rubber in little red parallelograms, from which the "plates" are made, while the molars and incisors themselves, with the artificial gums they fit in, have to be cast in porcelain with most exquisite care, and colored by expert hands. There is the delicate pink of the gum and the yellowish tint of the tooth toward the root, both to be combined with the very suband the yellowish tint of the tooth toward the root, both to be combined with the very substance of the material, as the set, upper or lower, takes shape from the mold cast by a model in wax of the patient's mouth. And when the finished product comes forth from the intense heat to which it is subjected for the combining in proper shape of the best by bining in proper shape of the rubber plate with the porcelain parts, you can hardly realize that the teeth are not real ones. Years ago it was the fashion to make artificial teeth so perfect that their very whiteness and straightness were that their very whiteness and straightness were calculated to excite suspicion as to their naturalness. But nowadays the art is better understood, and all sorts of little defects and crookednesses are introduced so ingeniously as to greatly enhance the deception. Teeth are furnished ready-made in all styles, for dentists' use, in pairs and threes, attached to sections of imitation gum, and likewise singly in long strings of 32 each, for full sets. At the exhibition given here by the Massachnsetts dental surgeons the other day, nearly one quarter of the big hall was devoted to a grewsome display of many hundreds of thousands of grinders. They looked so natural that one could not help imagining them actual teeth, reft with unimimagining them actual teeth, reft with unimaginable howls from a myriad reluctant jaws, to make a holiday show for a society of remorseless wielders of the forceps.

HOW THE TRUST OPERATES. The monopoly is able to fix prices to suit the monopoly under any circumstances. The completeness of this system is only excelled by that adopted in the undertaking business, where the coffin-makers and "funeral directors," as they call themselves now, each have an organization of the most exclusive sort. And these organizations—the manufacturers of supplies on the one hand and the undertakers on the other—so work together that no outsider can possibly get a living in the business. If an unusually determined person does go so far as to set up an undertaking shop on his own hook and make his own coffins—finding that the manufacturers will sell him none—the Funeral Directors' association will start one or more rival places in the same block and cut rates for burial to such a point that the venturesome party must incitably be staryed out somer or later. Thus the price of interment is kept up to the top notch, necessarily at the expense of the widow and the orphan.

The vastness of the dental supply industry in this country is realized in some small degree when one learns that ten manufacturers devote when one learns that ten manufacturers devote their exclusive attention to the making of gold foil for plugging and gold plates for false teeth. The foil is the best gold-beaters' leaf, 24 carats or 1,000 fine—which means that it is absolutely pure gold, without a particle of alloy. Even the film of gold which covers Boston's famous state-house dome is only 22 carats, forsooth! Two manufacturers make nothing but rubber for plates. Others make a specialty of cements, amalgams, &c., for tooth-filling of cements, amalgams, &c., for tooth-filling. These amalgams are composed chiefly of silver, tin and gold, so that it is not strange that they cost about \$6 an ounce. Also they invariably contain mercury, and for this reason are objected to by the best dental surgeons nowadays. If you have a tooth plugged with amalgam examine it in a mirror and you will find a blackness all around the filling, produced by the oxide. amine it in a mirror and you will find a blackness all around the filling, produced by the oxidation of mercury. This little bit of quicksilver will go on contributing its poison to your system for years and years, and may sooner or later bring on all sorts of undesirable complaints. The furniture and engines dentists use are entirely controlled by one great dental supply house, which has an establishment in Boston as well as in all other important cities of the world. This concern is as big as all the other manufacturing firms put together, and is backed by a capital of \$20,000,000. In fact, it runs the monopoly that grinds the dentist that runs the monopoly that grinds the dentist that handles the forceps that jerks the tooth that aches in the jaw of the luckless patient. And it is the last-named who is the real victim of

the trust. POKER WITH FRENCH VARIATIONS. Those who ought to know declare that the soul-destroying game of poker is more dangerously prevalent just now in Boston's clubs then ever before. For obvious reasons, the Somerset, which represents the gilt-edged idleness of the town, goes in for this sort of amusement most extensively. There has always been a great deal of gambling in this club. Its members are mostly rich young men, who find an agreeable employment for their leisure in green-baize exercises. Next to the Somerset in point of addiction to such dissipations, it is said, is the Algonquin, a comparatively new social organization with a very large and somewhat indiscriminate membership. Many of the merchant princes who belong to it are fond of a little game, and jackpots run high there. Also there are several small and very exclusive gentlemen's clubs here which have no object of existence worth mentioning save pokor. The pastime, even for those who can afford it, is of course demoralizing. Nothing can be introduced into a club so likely to produce discord as a poker-table. Besides, the game, though commonly supposed to be all luck, is essentially one of skill, and in a club where it is played there are almost sure to be men who, by means techni-cally fair, actually make their living out of their winnings. As for the pastime's demoral-izing influence it is already beginning to be complained of in the French clubs where the game has been domesticated. The Parisian game has been domesticated. The Parisian club, as everybody knows, is a proprietary gambling hell pure and simple, and the adoption of poker has seriously reduced the receipts of the croupier; for the percentage accraing to the "house" from the American form of the cardyrice is much less form of the card-vice is much less than that obtained from baccarat, and the loss thus involved has necessarily occasioned no little disgust with comparatively harmless "draw." In the latest number of the Paris Illustre this feeling is editorially voiced by a sympathetic leader writer, who says that the innovation actually threatens the clubs with bankruptcy. Save for the abstraction of an occasional "chip," by way of contribution, he adds, the banker "has nothing to do but to look at the 'pokerites,' who remain seated for hours, speaking a language unintelligible to most people, as, 'Je suis blind' (I am blind), 'Vous m'avez bluffe' (You have bluffed me). Faisons-nous un pot' (Let us make a pot), and so on." These phrases will be familiar to every experienced poker player who reads this letter,

A STRANGE SIGHT. at the Derby. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

nowever mysterious they may appear to the minitiated. Reng Bachg.

uninitiated

At Epsom, which on Derby day is said to be one vast temple of the evil one, it is just the opposite, for right in the center of the crowd, with whipped cream. among bookmakers, pugilists, and acrobats, and all the noisy rout, a tent has been erected in which and from out of which a small army method of making it when only a pint is wanted of energetic Methodists are carrying the war everywhere into the enemy's crowded camp. As early as 10 an immense and ever-growing multitude assembled; the giant "fancy fair" was in full swing, and busiest among the busy were, once again, the faithful hundred, all of whom had volunteered their help, and many of whom gave up four precious days of their annual holiday to be present at Epsom. Their plan of campaign was to go out in groups, plant their harmonium, and behind it their violinists and trumpeters, in the center of a crowd, and there to sing, to play, to pray, and

It was a curious sight yesterday to see the groups of workers among the crowds of idlers. There was nothing whatever of the average street preacher about them; black coats and low black felt hats were banished, but Mr. Nix appeared in the regulation gray sporting overcoat and tall, light-gray hat; others were more "sporting" still, with "button-holes" of geraniums and ferns and field-glass slung over the shoulder. Loose light summer suits the shoulder. Loose light summer suits, dainty light neckties, and ornamental pins, gray felt or tall black silk hats, together with a matter-of-fact and business-like air, made them look very much in the right place. And them look very much in the right place. And there they stood, elbowed by pugilists, occasionally jeered at by a rowdy ruffian, but always surrounded by a crowd. The Methodists have not without cause gained their name of being good musicians; and here they sang with strong and well-trained voices that sound far and wide their tuneful lively hymns, the rights and the harmonium lively hymns. sound far and wide their tuneful lively hymns, the violins and the harmonium joining. Every now and again one of the singers jumped lightly on a stool and thence gave a two or three minutes' sermon—earnest, simple and very cheerful withal. Then once again there was more singing, and occasionally the sun looked down upon the small band of men kneeling on the grass with bare heads and faces turned to the earth, calling upon their God to look upon the multitude and to guide them to his peace—a strange sight indeed on the race course on Derby day.

Derby day.

When the "carriage folk" were all assembled When the "carriage folk" were all assembled at noon they, too, were attacked as they sat on high consuming lobster salad and champagne. On the iron spike of a long cane the pink and blue and yellow leaflets were politely handed up to them, and a dainty gold-rimmed "racing card," which was placed uppermost on the spike, proved an irresistible attraction, even among the most hardened scoffers. Then, again, while outside the excitement became quite boundless, while the dust and the hot sun blinded everybody, and while the first bell was slowly tolled which announced that the great moment had arrived, while everybody outside strained every muscle to catch a sight of the course, in the cool and shady Methodist tent a meeting was held of song and prayer, and so on all through the long day and deep into the night.

Whether the world has grown better, or only more polite and tolerant, it is difficult to say, but the fact is that the religious bodies on the race course met hardly any open insult or even scorn, and the worse case of which I heard yesterday was this dialogue between a gentleman who was distributing papers and cards and a young ruffian: "Do you practice what you preach?" asked the latter. "Yes," was the cheerful reply, "I do." "Then lend us a shilling." "I don't preach lending shillings on

From the Forum.

The use of LL.D. is the most droll and in gruous, but the use of the D. D. is the most America are spotted all over with the symbols described by the late Dr. Cox as "semi-lunar fardels," is due not only to the amiablences or the business enterprise of the colleges, but to the small vanity of what George Eliot unsympathetically characterizes as the clerical sex. Hera is a curious paradox: that the one set of men to whom this sort of distinction is forbidden, under the command, "Be ye not called a Rabbi," should be the only set of men in America to seek it, and make much of it, and ostentatiously parade it. The lawyer who should put LL.D. on his tin sign, on his briefs, or at the head of his notepaper, would soon find his life made a burden by the wags of the profession. It is only the Christian. discreditable. The wild profusion with which his life made a burden by the wage of the pro-fession. It is only the Christian minister who, being tapped on the one cheek with his acco-lade, promptly turns the other also. It is well understood that ministers as a class do very much like this kind of thing; and faithfully doing to others as they would that these should do to them, are punctilious in bandying com-plimentary titles among themselves, such a are disused by the good taste and self respec-of more secular man.

After just twenty-five years of continuous service as commander of the seventh New York regiment, Col, Emmons Clark has tendered his ions of letter carriers, who is charged with re ling the mails, come before United Sta Commissioner Hallet in Roston Thursd Phillips did not appear, and it is believed an absorbad

HOME MATTERS.

EVERY-DAY SUGGESTIONS TO PRACTICAL BOT KEEPERS-RINTS FOR THE DINING-BO PANTRY AND KITCHEN-BECIPES AND ITS WORTH REMEMBERING.

BUR THE TRA-KETTLE with kerosene and polish with a dry flannel cloth. AMMONIA WILL USUALLY RESTORE COLORS that have been taken out by said.

BLACK WASH GOODS ARE FRESHENED by rine ing in water containing a cupful of lye. A TABLESPOONFUL OF TURPENTINE boiled with white clothes will aid in the whitening

CEILINGS TRAT HAVE BEEN SMOKED by a kerosene lamp should be washed of with a

To ATTEMPT HARD WORK or close study within an hour after eating invites derange-ments of the digestive organs. A FINE POLISH FOR STEEL articles can be got by using pure lime mixed with alcohol and applied with a piece of leather.

THE LATEST TREATMENT recommended for diphtheria comes from Konigsberg, East Prussia, where Dr. Arthur Hening has had very successful results from the use of lime water and ice bags. AN EXCELLENT WAY OF COOKING EGGS is to

break them in boiling milk, without beating; cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft, pour into a dish and add a little pepper, sait and butter. WHEN YOU BOIL A CABBAGE tie a bit of dry

bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor, which makes the house smell like an old drain, will be absorbed by the bread. COLD BEEF CUT IN SLICES and laid in vinegar over night, and then dipped in beaten egg.

seasoned with salt and nutmeg, and rolled in dried bread crumbs, and fried in butter a delicate brown, is an appetizing entree for lunch. MEAT CROQUETTES.—One pound of minced raw beef, one egg, one onion, chopped fine, one bunch of chopped parsely; pepper and salt to taste; mix all together; form into small cakes, dredge with flour and fry in butter.

A WASH WHICH WILL REMOVE the sunburn acquired by outdoor sports is made by adding to twelve ounces of elder water six drams of common sods and six drams of powdered borax. Applied to the skin it will make it clear and soft.

CHEESE TOAST .- Grate some rich cheese and pepper to taste, a beaten egg and sufficient milk to make it of the consistency of thick cream. Warm the mixture on the fire, and when quite hot pour it over some slices of hot buttered toast; serve immediately.

IN WASEING BUTTER attention should be given to the water used. Hard lime water should not be used, and water containing soda or magnesia is worse still. Filtered rain water or soft pring water is best. The brine should not be very strong. AN EXCELLENT PASTE can be made by boiling

rice powder in water until it attains the proper consistency. It is better than flour paste and costs very little more. It is a clean paste to work with, and is largely used in scrap pasting. PERHAPS it may help some housekeepers to know that one can grate horseradish without very badly affecting the eyes by grating it in front of the fire. Place it on the hearth and open the front stove doors. Also prepare onions in the same way. Try it—you will find

it a great help to your eyes. MILE Sour,-Four potatoes, two onions, two ounces butter, one-quarter ounce salt, pepper to taste, one pint of milk, three table-spoonfuls tapioca. Boil slowly all the vegetables with two quarts of water. Strain through the colander, Add milk and tapioca. Boil slowly

and stir constantly for twenty minutes. LEMONADE. - Make lemonade by using four The Methodist Missionaries Preaching lemons to a pint of water, also sufficient sugar to make it sweet. Strain carefully cloth and then add one-balf box of gelatine after having dissolved it in a little water; strain several times, then put in molds and place on ice to become solid. This is delicious

> ICE CREAM IS OFTEN THE BEST FOOD to take in certain fevered conditions, and a simple is the old-fashioned one of placing a tin bucket inside a larger one of either tin or wood, and packing the salted ice between them. The modern improvement applied to this way is to use an egg-beater to stir the cream. When it is thoroughly beaten it will freeze with a fine grain, and very quickly, the quantity of cream being so small.

BANANA SALAD. - Slice lengthwise about six bananas for nine people. Lay these around a side dish, leaving the center free. Make syrup of sugar and water, rather thick; in this squeeze the juice of one lemon; rub two lumps of white sugar on the rind of three dark-skinned oranges, and let these lumps dissolve in the syrup. Cut up the three oranges; pile them in the center of the dish. Pour the syrups, when perfectly cold, on all the fruit, then pile up in the center, over the oranges, whipped cream. This is a delicious dish for either desert or tea.

To KEEP EGGS .- Pour two gallons of hot water over one pint of lime and half a pint of salt. When cold put your eggs in a jar and pour it over them. Be sure there are no cracked ones and that they are kept covered. Another, and perhaps better way, if you wish to keep them for a long time, is to pack them, small ends down, in salt in small boxes, and at least once a week turn over the boxes. The reason for this is that by turning the eggs over the yelk is kept about the middle of the albumen; if still, the yelk will after a while find its way through the white to the shell; then the egg

will spoil. Sora Pillow Covers.-Take a piece of brown linen a little larger than the cushion and turn a hem two inches deep. Stitch it around three times. Mark the hem out in blocks and cut out every other one. Button-hole around each one that is left, using brown linen thread. Sew lace under the blocks, mak-ing it slightly full. Above the three rows of stitching cut slashes in groups of two, an inch apart; make the slashes long enough to allow ribbon an inch and a quarter wide to run through. The center may be ornamented with etching or left plain.

Mangoes. - Gather the green cantaloupes any size you wish, and put them in a brine of clear. cold water and salt, strong enough to bear an egg. Leave them in this a week or ten days, to toughen. Split them half open and take out the seed. Line your kettle with grape leaves and put in a layer of cantaloupes, sprinkle liberally with alum, then another layer of cantaloupes and alum; continue in this way until your kettle is full. Cover with grape leaves and put on a top or cover of some kind until your kettle is full. Cover with grade leaves and put on a top or cover of some kind over the whole to keep in the steam. Simmer gently over a slow fire for half an hoer or so, and they will be a nice. rich green. Take out and stuff with the following mixture: One teams of black papers. one of alspice, one-half and stuff with the following mixture: One half cup of black pepper, one of alspice, one-half teacup of race ginger, one ounce of cloves and mace each, one pint of black mustard seed, one pint of white mustard seed, two cups of scraped pint of white mustard seed, two cups of scraped

I will not ask my neighbor of his creed,
Nor what he deems of doctrines old or new,
Nor what the rites his honest soul may need.
To worship God, the only 'ise and true.
I ask not by what name, among the rest,
That Christians go by he is named or know
Whether his faith hath ever been profused,
Or whether proven by his deeds alone,
In his white life let me the Christhood see;
It is enough for him, enough for me.

Miss Orimson-"What love to if then we